THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company Law Board vide its order dated 12.05.1998 approved the repayment schedule in respect of 1437 outstanding deposits of this Non Banking Finance Company.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that post dated cheques dated 28.11.1998 in respect of [illegible]Rs stated at part (b) of the Question have been issued by the company to the depositors on 15.11.1998.

Cumulative Losses of SEBs

250. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses incurred by the State Electricity Boards as at the end of March, 1998;

(b) the details of the factors responsible for these losses; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the financial position of the SEBs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The accounts of the State Electricity Boards are required to be forwarded to the Central Electricity Authority within six months of the close of the year to which the accounts relate. However, the accounts for the year 1997-98 from most of the SEBs have not been received. However, the cumulative losses of the 17 SEBs put together, based on the audited unaudited/provisional reports were Rs. 2002.84 crores and Rs. (−) 23130.77 crores with subsidy and without subsidy respectively at the end of March, 1997.

(b) The main reasons of the losses of the SEBs, inter-alia, include, the widening gap between the average cost of suply and realisation, especially with regard to the agricultural and domestic sectors; delay as well as inadequate revision of tariff; non-payment of rural electrification subsidy in cash by most of the State Governments; non-realisation of the dues by SEBs for sale of power; low levels of capacity utilisation of existing plants and high transmission & distribution losses.

(c) The establishment of the Regulatory Commissions, as provided in the Act passed by the Parliament, would lead to rationalisation of tariff and also provide for transparency in the provision of subsidies, wherever required. The State Government can exercise the option of providing subsidies, over and above, those recommended by the Regulator Commissions, on condition that the State Governments compensate the SEBs by providing adequate budgetary support. When tariffs are rationalised and budgetary support is provided, SEBs will improve their financial position.

Modernisation and upgradation of power stations in Gujarat

251. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any modernisation and upgradation of power stations in Gujarat has been undertaken during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to initiate the process of modernisation and upgradation of power stations in the state on priority to increase power production therein?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) A number of power stations in Gujarat were taken up for Renovation and Modernisation during the last five years. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Unit No.	Capacity under (R&M (MW)	Sanctioned Cost	Expenditure incurred	Physical Progress
A. Thermal Stations						
1.	Ukai	1 to 5	850	3090	2379.42	53%
2.	Gandhi Nagar	1 & 2	240	346	110.77	78%
3.	Dhuvaran	1 to 6	534	2724	1669.38	83%
4.	Wanakbori	1 to 3	630	1544	1098.67	95%
B. Hydro Station						
1.	Ukai	1 & 3	150	2017	2405	completed in 6/97

Power vision 2010

252. SHRI SANATAN BIST: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the details of the blue print "Power Vision 2010" which envisages the addition of 80,000 MW output?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): The salient objectives of "Power Vision India—2010" are the following:

(a) Addition of 80,000 MW generation capacity during 1998—2008

(b) Improving the hydel-thermal mix

(c) Formation of a National Transmission Grid

(d) Improving the financial health of the SEBs

(e) Improving the Plant Load Factor of the existing thermal plants

(f) Enhance private sector participation in generation, transmission and distribution

For achieving these objectives, a multi pronged strategy has been adopted involving immediate, intermediate and long term plans and action programmes. Certain policy and legislative initiatives have already been taken. These include the setting up of Central and State Regulatory Commissions, a new hydel policy, an attractive policy on mega power projects, legislation enabling transmission as a separate activity, increased emphasis on transmission and evacuation of power, revised counter guarantee scheme, monitoring mechanisms, and incentives for Renovation and Modernisation of existing plants.

विद्युत संबंधी नये सुधार

253. **श्री कपिल सिब्बल:**
श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:

क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 सितम्बर, 1998 के "दि इकोनोमिक टाइम्स" में "दि हाई कॉस्ट ऑफ रांग रिफॉर्म" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि प्रस्तावित नये विद्युत गृहों में उत्पादित होने वाली विद्युत पर आम उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति एकक 7/- रु० के अनुमानित प्रशुल्क का भुगतान करना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकारी मूल्यांकन क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री पी०आर० कुमारमंगलम): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार ने केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों में विद्युत विनियामक आयोगों की स्थापना के लिए विद्युत विनियामक आयोग अधिनियम, 1948 को लागू किया है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य टैरिफों तथा आर्थिक सहायता के संबंध में पारदर्शी नीतियों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना है। यह आशा की जाती है कि इन विनियामक आयोगों से टैरिफ नीति के गठन में सहायता मिलेगी जो